

MARTELL'S
BRANDY ***
As Supplied to the Hospitals.
Per Dozen.....\$30.00
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PORTS
AND
SHERRIES
At Moderate Prices; to Suit
ALL TASTES.
PRICES LIST ON APPLICATION.
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,960 號拾陸百玖千叁萬壹第 日捌十月壹十年捌十二緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1902. 叁拜禮 號柒十月式十年貳零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$24 PER MONTH

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

SENDERS OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS

WILL FIND AN
ORIGINAL AND ARTISTIC SELECTION
AT THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S

PRICE \$11.75 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
4.5 p.m. & 9 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
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3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902.

VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a First-class Machine, and the above
Establishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply Fittings of every description.
Bargains can be had in Second-hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a Speciality.
McKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.

MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL
CANADIAN CHEESE,
IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$6 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.75 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Ho g ong. 3rd December, 1902.

CASH BAZAAR.
No. 16, LYNCHBURST TERRACE.

JUST RECEIVED A Large and Fashion-
able Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Clothing; Various Kinds of Dress Stuffs; Coloured
Silk and Satin; Lace; Handkerchiefs; Silk;
Woolen and Sequin Trimmings; Ladies'
Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Shoes and
Slippers; Coatings of Tweeds and Serges;
Woolen Socks, Sweaters, and Socks; Linen
Table Cloths and Napkins; Turkish Towels;
Assorted Kinds of Toys; Xmas and New Year
Cards, &c.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1902.

NERNST

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!
AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
HONGKONG ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. OR SIEMSEN & CO.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

OWING TO REPAIRS TO OUR PRESENT PREMISES, WE

HAVE THIS DAY
REMOVED TO 16, QUEEN'S ROAD

(ENTRANCE BOTTOM OF ZETLAND STREET).

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favorably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$25 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12.50 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PAUL MALL,"

\$22 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,
\$11.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

W. BREWER & CO. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW CHRISTMAS STOCK.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF
CHRISTMAS AND NEW
YEAR CARDS.

WRITING CASES.
LETTER CASES.
POCKET BOOKS.
CIGAR CASES.
CIGARETTE CASES.
B PIPES.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF JUVENILE
BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRIZES
OR PRESENTS.

ANNUAL VOLUMES.
TUCK'S PICTURE BOOKS.
TENNIS GOODS.
TABLE TENNIS OR PING-PONG.
SANDOW'S GRIP DUMBBELLS AND
DEVELOPERS.

SETS OF PATIENCE, BEZIQUE,
EUCHRE, BRIDGE, &c. IN
HANDSOME BOXES.

A NEW LOT OF VIEWS OF
HONGKONG.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WINTER SEASON'S GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES.
VELVET PILE AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.
CENTRE RUGS AND MATS.
CHENILLE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS.

&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORIC MACAO, by G.
MONTALTO DE JESUS, 12
Illustrations and Map ... \$6.00

CONDENSED NOVELS: NEW BURLESQUES,
by Bret Harte ... 3.10

THE 10TH CENTURY CITIZEN'S ATLAS;
Edited by Bartholomew ... 17.50

THE UNIVERSITY SONG BOOK: ALL
THE BEST SONGS ... 4.00

LONGMAN'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD;
New Edition; Edited by G. G.
Chisholm; Half-Bound Morocco ... 18.50

CHEMISTRIES OF THE ARMY, Edited by
Commander C. N. Robinson, R. N.;
Coloured Plates ... 10.50

MORE TALES OF THE BIRDS, by W.
Ward Fowler ... 3.10

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CARICATURIST,
by Harry Furniss ... 6.00

NEW NOVELS.
FLOWER OF THE CORN, by S. R. Crockett \$1.75

BLACK SHADOWS, by Geo. M. Town 1.75

BARBARA'S MONEY, by Adeline Sergeant 1.75

THE INTRUSION OF PEGGY, by Anthony 1.75

THE LITTLE RED CAPTAIN, by Cuthbert 1.75

Thompson's Progress, by Cuthbert 1.75

THE MYSTERY OF JOHN PEPPERCOCK,
by Tom Gallon ... 1.75

MIS QUILLER, by S. Baring Gould ... 1.75

LAVINIA, by Rhoda Broughton ... 1.75

THE MANOR FARM, by M. F. Francis ... 1.75

THE GHOST CAMP, by Rolf Boldrewood ... 1.75

OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN ALL
DAY ON SATURDAY, THE
20th DECEMBER.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

LEATHER GOODS, &c., SUITABLE
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

B AND LOEWE'S PIPES.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

LACQUERED BRASS GOODS.

PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS AND
ANNUALS.

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THE DUMPY BOOKS.

POETS, STANDARD, AND DEVO-
TIONAL BOOKS IN FANCY
LEATHER BINDINGS.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS CARDS
AND ART CALENDARS.

FOOTBALLS.

TENNIS RACQUETS.

PING-PONG.

SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR PRIVATE
GREETINGS.

COTTAM & CO.

HATTERS. FOR HOSIERS

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, WHITE TIES,
BOWS, COURT SHOES, KID GLOVES, SILK SOCKS,
CAPS, AND TAM O'SHANTERS.

THE CHOICEST AND BEST
VARIETIES OF
CONFECTIONERY

FROM
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON, NEW YORK.
G. GIRAULT,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD.

PLATES, PAPERS
AND CHEMICALS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN
A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE SAFETY VALVE OF HEALTH
IS NOT TO BE OBTAINED IN HARMFUL MINERAL PURGATIVES, BUT
WHEN SUFFERING FROM BRAIN FOG, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS,
LIVER AND KIDNEY DISORDER, &c., THERE IS NO DOUBTING THE
EFFICACY OF
TONINE.

IT REFRESHES THE STRONG, RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE
DEPRESSED.

WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.

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31, WYNDHAM STREET.

CENTRAL AGENCY: J. LANDHOLT, THE PHARMACY, 114, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

VISITING CARDS
Engraved and Printed equal to the best
Copperplate work.

CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
COMPROMISE ORDERS,
Engraved and Printed by European Artist.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY (LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressure. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum or
Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR"
METALLIC BOILER JOINTS as SUPPLIED TO H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-
sively by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and
FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities.
"CAURICEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts
to be the best Metal in the Market.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Chief Superintendent ... THOMAS SKINNER.
Superintendent ... ARCHIBALD BITCHIE.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Managers.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing,
Music, and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private Dining Rooms.
Special Dining Room for large parties.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Menu in attendance.
Ladies' Cloak Room.
Ping-Pong Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Electric Lighting.
Electric Fans (if required).
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating
machinery.
Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.

CHARGES MODERATE.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South,
West Mon. on.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the
Mercantile Marine.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted.
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Lunch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.

HING KEE HOTEL.

(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.

THIS First-class and well-famed establish-
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre
of PRATA GRANDE, facing south, with a
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-
fortable and well furnished Bed Rooms.
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.
Terms very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" 1184

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

HIGH GRADE MANILA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL BRANDS
OF THE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO
TRUST CO., LD.

Reina Victoria,
High Life,
Perfume,
King Edward VII.
Christmas (in boxes of 10),
Coca-Cola,
Segundo Habano,
Cigars, &c., &c., &c.,
of the well-known factories La Commercial, La
Favorita, La Constancia, La Competidora
Gaditana, La Giralda, &c., &c.

MANILA PRICES.

Agent in China?
G. C. MOXON, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong

All orders may be addressed to the SALES
DEPARTMENT and GENERAL DEPOT:
T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO (Chung Tai),
17, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1902.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SHERRY.

B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY.
Dinner Wine, Green Seal
Capsule \$12.00C. MANZANILLA, PALE
NATURAL SHERRY, White
Capsule 13.50CC. SUPERIOR OLD DRY.
PALE NATURAL SHERRY,
Red Seal Capsule 16.00D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD
PALE DRY, Choice Old
Wine, White Seal Capsule... 18.00E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD
PALE DRY, Very Finest
Quality (old bottled), Black
Seal Capsule 27.00B, C, & CC are excellent Dinner Wines,
D and E are After-Dinner Wines of a
very fine Vintage.

ALL ARE SUPERIOR XERES WINES

The following Wines, bottled in Europe,
have been specially selected, and procured
from the celebrated firm of Messrs. G. & C.
SANDMAN, SONS & Co., of London,
Oporto and Xeres:LIGHT DRY \$16.50
SOLERA 24.00
VERY PALE DRY 24.00
FULL GOLDEN 27.00
PALE DRY NUTTY 30.00
FINE OLD BROWN 40.00

MADEIRA.

GOOD \$16.50
FINE 27.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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ONLY communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.Non-anonymous signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed.
Lieber's
P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On the 6th December, at Tanjong Pagar, Singa-
pore, the wife of E. SPENCER, of a son.On the 7th November, at "Applegarth," Lynd-
hurst Gardens, Hampstead, MATTHEW LITTLE,
late of Singapore, aged 75 years.On the 20th November, at Mauritius, LYDIA,
daughter of Sir LIONEL COX, Chief Justice of the
Straits Settlements.On the 7th December, in Hospital, Singapore,
W. E. JAMES, aged 33 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 17th December, 1902.

There are proverbially two sides to every
case, and the ability to see both of the
two sides is variously held to be an
estimable quality or a serious defect in a
publicman. It is, however, always desirable,
in order to obtain a just appreciation of any
situation, that an opportunity should be
given to hear the arguments against a
position which one may have taken up. As
therefore, when writing in our issue of the
15th instant we spoke somewhat strongly
with regard to affairs in the Dual Monarchy
of Austria-Hungary and may have thereby
offended certain susceptibilities, it seems only
just to allow the presentation of another
point of view. We wrote two days ago
with regard to the arrangement by which
the component parts of the empire ruled
over by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH are
kept in harmony. Conforming to the
agreement stipulated in the year 1867
between Austria and Hungary the two
parliaments of the two states have to
fix every ten years the proportion of
the contributions which each state has to
pay to cover the common expenses, viz., for
navy, army, diplomatic and consular services,
etc. At the same time all the laws regulat-
ing economical intercourse between the two
states must be arranged by mutual agree-
ment. It is natural that the conclusion of
that agreement, which is called "Ausgleich,"
becomes the more difficult the more theeconomical conditions of the two states
change. Such a great change happened,
especially in the last decade, for Hungary,
which has been before an agricultural
country, has developed its own industries,
which naturally entered in a great competi-
tion with the old-established industries of
Austria. The struggle for the Ausgleich is
therefore now keener than it was ever
before, each state trying to get the best
conditions. But it must not be overlooked
that the stipulation of the Ausgleich is
completely an economical and in no
way a political question. All the
different nationalities which constitute
the population of Austria-Hungary are
rather united in their endeavours to
obtain favourable conditions for their
own agriculture and industries. But
as all these nationalities are very
much interested in coming to an under-
standing in maintaining the Ausgleich
instead of breaking the economical ties which
unite at present the two countries and help
so much the common development of the
monarchy, it is the general hope that the
Ausgleich will be concluded at least in
the same way as at former periods, when
it was also possible to find a satisfac-
tory solution of this question in the interest
of both states. That is to be hoped so much
the more, as the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH
enjoys the sympathies of the entire
population of the two states.We spoke with apprehension in our
article of the 15th instant of what would
be likely to happen when the present
Emperor dies and the heir presumptive
ascends the throne; and it is on this point in
particular that the certain susceptibilities
of which we spoke above may have been
hurt. This being entirely foreign to our
desire, we hasten to admit that it is a view
very largely held that, when after the
Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH's decease the
Archduke FERDINAND FRANCIS of Este
ascends the throne of the HABSBOURG, there
will be no room for fears for the existence
of Austria-Hungary; neither will the Arch-
duke cease to continue the wise policy of
his uncle, Archduke FERDINAND FRANCIS of
Este has lived till now perfectly as a private
person but has shown great zeal to prepare
himself for his future difficult task of a
sovereign of Austria-Hungary. Eight
years ago he made a voyage around the
world, on which occasion he also paid a visit
to Hongkong and Canton, occupying him-
self very much with the study of the Colonial
Empire of Great Britain. Lately he was
also sent to London to assist at the corona-
tion of King EDWARD VII. The population
of Austria-Hungary, which notwithstanding
all the differences of nationality is attached
to his Imperial and Royal House as no other
people upon the continent to their ruling
family, will therefore, we are assured upon
the best of authority, find a fitting monarch
in Archduke FRANCIS FERDINAND of Este.The *Hoku-mi Maru*, a steamer of 207 tons,
caught fire and sank on the 3rd, off Okushiri-
shima, Japan. Out of 30 on board, the captain
and 11 others were saved.Three Russian soldiers have been killed and
60 others, including three officers, more or less
seriously injured, in an accident on the Chinese
Eastern Railway.The Koshiji temple lately burnt down at
Kioto, Japan, was begun in 1785, and took fifty
years to build. It would cost at least two million
yen to replace it.On the 1st inst. a Chinese lad, eight years of
age, died at Saigon of hydrophobia after hav-
ing been bitten by a mad dog on the 11th
November. He underwent the Pasteur
treatment.We are requested by the Mother Superior of
the French Convent to tender her best thanks
to the public of Hongkong for the kind and
liberal support accorded to them at their annual
Bazaar held on Friday last. She especially
wishes to thank those ladies who so kindly gave
them their assistance at the various stalls. The
proceeds of the Bazaar are, we understand, better
than in previous years, which is highly gratifying.Mr. Allan Cameron, son of Sir Ewen Cameron
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been
left a legacy of £5,000 by the late Mr. Harry
Pannure Gordon. Mr. Pannure Gordon also
directs his executors "to offer for acceptance to
His Majesty the present Emperor of Germany
the boat carriage launched by His Majesty the
late Emperor Frederick, and his shooting
carriage on wheels."

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The *Wrong Mr. Wright* was played for the
last time last evening by Miss Janet Waldor's
Co., and will be replaced to-night by *Romeo
and Juliet*. Of all Shakespeare's tragedies this
beautiful love story is perhaps the most
popular and the one in which all great actors
and actresses vie with each other for fame.
Miss Janet Waldor has played *Juliet* in other
parts of the world with great success, her force-
ful acting suiting the tragic side of the
character. There are few actresses who can suc-
cessfully blend the light and shade of *Juliet's*
emotions, but Miss Waldor has the reputation
of having portrayed both sides with equal
feeling. Mr. Norval McGregor should be seen
to great advantage as *Romeo*. The full strength
of the company will complete the cast.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 15th December, 3.40 p.m.

THE QUESTION IN BRITISH
COLUMBIA.The Dominion Government has disallowed
three enactments of the British Columbian
Legislature. One of these debarred from
entering all immigrants unable to write in
one European language; another forbade
the employment of Japanese or Chinese on
works holding provincial franchises; and
the third prohibited the employment of
Japanese or Chinese in mines, unless able to
speak English.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 14th December.

SOMALILAND.

The rumoured murder of the Mullah is
seemingly disproved by the receipt of an ar-
rogant letter from him suggesting peace, but on
conditions conceding him a port and the free
importation of arms.

VENEZUELA.

Two more British warships have left Bar-
muda for Venezuela, and Italy is also sending
two men-of-war. It appears that only the
Germans sank the two Venezuelan vessels
which they captured; the British are utilizing
their captures.

LONDON, 14th December.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

After an all-night debate, unprecedented in
the annals of the German Parliament, the
Reichstag passed the new Tariff Bill by 202
votes to 100.VENEZUELA—ATTITUDE OF THE
UNITED STATES.The German cruiser *Vizeta* has captured the
Venezuelan gunboat *Restaurador*.The mob at Puerto Cabello seized the
English steamer *Topaze* on the 10th instant,
but subsequently released her. Failing satis-
faction for this, the British cruiser *Charybdis*
and the German cruiser *Vizeta* afterwards
bombarded Puerto Cabello fort.President Roosevelt and Hon. John Hay,
Secretary of State, have agreed that the United
States will not become involved in the disputes
with the Venezuelans unless serious develop-
ments take place.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. "GLOBE."

These teams met in a friendly match at
Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, when the
following players lined up:—Club.—Hickling, goal; Holmes and Bonnar,
backs; Macdonald, Kew, and Kerr, halves;
Lemarchand, Libeand, Cooper, Rutherford, and
Cooke, forwards.Glory.—Morgan, goal; Urquhart and Booth,
backs; King, Crossman, and Wade, halves;
Cottell, Cornaby, Moore, Milford, and Cham-
bers, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. F. Browne.

The Club kicked off, and opened with a shot
at the Glory's goal, failing, however, to find the
mark. Throughout the first half the game lay
with the Club, the Glory, from whom better
things were expected, making a comparatively
poor exhibition. They were able to stave off
the attacks of their opponents, nevertheless,
and at half-time neither side had scored.The second half was in progress but a short
time when the Club outwitted Morgan, over
whose hand the ball skidded and dropped into
the net. The sailors now showed up considerably
better, and had hard luck in not equalising,
their repeated peppering of Hickling's position
entailing them, in the opinion of the spectators,
to the equaliser. They managed to get the
ball through once, but from off-side, and con-
sequently gained nothing by their effort.
The match ended in a win for the Club by
one goal to nil.

SHIELD TIES.

The draw yesterday for the Shield Competi-
tion, in which fourteen teams have entered,
resulted as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

H.M.S. Ocean, bye; H.M.S. Pique, bye.
1 B Co. Sherwood Foresters v. E Co. Sher-
wood Foresters.
2 H Co. Sherwood Foresters v. 80th Co. R.A.
3 Hongkong Football Club v. H.M.S. Glory.
4 V.R.C. v. 78th Co. R.A.
5 Royal Engineers v. Ordinance.
6 G Co. Sherwood Foresters v. H.M.S.
Argonaut.First round to be played off on or before 31st
January, 1903.

SECOND ROUND.

1 Winner of tie 3 v. winner of tie 2.
2 Winner of tie 5 v. winner of tie 1.
3 Winner of tie 6 v. winner of tie 4.
4 H.M.S. Pique v. H.M.S. Ocean.
TRIED ROUND.
1 Winner of tie 3 v. winner of tie 2.
2 Winner of tie 1 v. winner of tie 4.
The first-mentioned team in each tie has choice
of ground and must provide ball. Representa-
tives will meet after the first round has been
completed.HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.A meeting of the Legislative Council was held
in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon at
3 o'clock. Present:—
His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir
HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.
Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Sir HENRY SPENCER BEECKLEY, K.T.
(Attorney-General).
Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N.
(Harbour Master).
Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public
Works).
Hon. Dr. F. W. CLARK (Medical Officer of
Health).
Hon. Dr. Ho KAI, C.M.G.
Hon. Wei YUK.
Hon. C. S. SHARP.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON.
Hon. G. W. F. PLATFAIR.
Hon. H. SHEWAN.
Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Acting Clerk of Council).PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS BILL.
On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Council resolved itself into Committee and
resumed consideration in detail of the clauses of
the Public Health and Buildings Bill.
Clause 227 provided for a penalty of \$200 for
the use or condemnation of the use of any
materials in any buildings or works, contrary
to the requirements of the Ordinance.
Hon. Mr. PLATFAIR said that \$200 was far
too small a penalty. It should be made \$2,000.
H.E. THE GOVERNOR pointed out that the
penalty was really a great deal more than that;
suppose a man in building a house put in mud
instead of lime he could be called upon to re-
mould it.The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed his
willingness to make the penalty \$500.
This amendment was agreed to.
Hon. Mr. PLATFAIR moved the follow-
ing addendum to the clause:—"In respect of
any offence under the preceding paragraphs
whereby loss of life is caused the Magistrate
must at once hold an official enquiry."The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the law at
present provided this.Hon. Mr. PLATFAIR remarked that he differed.
He asked the question before in the
Council and at the time pointed out that section
6 of Ordinance 17 of 1888 only permits the
Magistrate to enquire into the cause of death
and does not compel him to do so.H.E. THE GOVERNOR said there were certain
cases in which the Magistrate need not enquire
into the cause of death, if he was satisfied that
it was clearly accidental. Suppose a man
walking along the Praya was seen to fall into
the water and was drowned it was quite possible
the Magistrate would not consider it necessary
to hold an enquiry.Hon. Mr. PLATFAIR thought the addition he
proposed would be a good thing, because there
had been a great many fatal collapses of houses
and no enquiry was held until he asked the
question in that Chamber.The COLONIAL SECRETARY pointed out that
the enquiries could not be instituted until the
Magistrate had a return supplied and was able
to ascertain which he would enquire into.
There were some collapses that were due to the
typhoon itself. The collapse of the masted at
the Naval Hospital where the man was killed was
caused by the force of the wind. There was
another collapse at Chaterhouse, where a couple
of coolies were killed, which was due to the
weather and to nothing else. The Magistrate
very rightly did not hold enquiries in these
cases, and he submitted that the Magistrate had
already enquired into every case in which there
was any suspicion at all that the death was
due to culpability. What the hon. member was
bringing forward now seemed to impute to
the Magistrate a desire to shirk his work. He
did not think any Magistrate had that desire.Hon. Mr. PLATFAIR said he was not aiming
at individuals but wanting to bring forward a
general principle.The COLONIAL SECRETARY went on to say
that it was the duty of the Magistrate to enquire
into any case in which there was reason to
suspect that the death was due to neglect or
fault of somebody. If they forced the Magis-
trate to enquire into every case in which life
was lost in this Colony he would be sitting
doing nothing else.H.E. THE GOVERNOR added that the Magis-
trates did very important work and it would
interfere with that work if the Council
passed an Ordinance requiring them at
once to enquire into these collapses and to
defer other important work going on before
them day by day which could not be deferred
without great public inconvenience, whereas
frequently important enquiries could be more
satisfactorily carried out after there had been
time to get the necessary reports and material
for an enquiry.On the proposed amendment being put to the
meeting, it was defeated by a majority.H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Would you like to
divide, Mr. Playfair?Hon. Mr. PLATFAIR—There is no use, sir.
It is an official injunction.

The clause was approved.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the
whole of Part V of the original Bill be struck
out. At the time that part of the Ordinance
was prepared and printed it was intended to
repeal the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance
of 1900 and incorporate its clauses in this
Ordinance. On further consideration he had
come to the conclusion that that was unnecessary
and really an unwise step to take. The result
had been that the resumption clauses would
all be struck out and in substitution he proposed
certain other clauses.These clauses, numbered 249 to 252, were
read, and were recommended for further con-
sideration on the suggestion of Hon. Mr. SHARP,
who also raised the point of costs in arbitration
cases and undertook to frame a clause embody-
ing his views and lay it before the Council.Hon. Mr. SHARP moved an addendum to
section 274 that sections 202, 220, 221, 223, and
224 do not apply to the villages and rural dis-
tricts in Hongkong and Kowloon until the
Governor shall notify in the Gazette or other
public direct. These sections, it seemed to him,
were clearly applicable only to the towns, and
it was bad legislation to apply them to the
villages and rural districts. He contended
further that it led to all sorts of malpractices
and fraud. An ignorant, innocent rustic built
his little shanty, costing perhaps not a hundred
dollars. According to the provisions of this
Ordinance he was required to employ an
authorised architect and submit block and draught-
ing plans. He was further not permitted to
sell or let the house until it should have been
occupied by the Sanitary Board. Hon. members
all knew that had pretty strong suspicions of the
blackmailing and squeezing that went on, and
they could easily imagine these villagers being
swayed upon by some astute native very well up
to the tricks of the business, who knew the law
and went to them and said—"You are con-
travening the law and unless you square me I
will see that you are paid out." The Colonial
Secretary and the Director of Public Works
had defended the application of these sections to
the whole Colony as being convenient, but
that did not make it right. With the machineryat its disposal it would be utterly impossible
for the Government to see that the provisions
of these clauses were carried out.The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said it
was an extremely rare thing to have building
going on in any of the villages except Aberdeen
and Shaukiwan, which were growing into
small towns gradually. In the other villages
the tendency was to decay instead of increase.
Mongkok, Tseung Kowloon, and other places
these places were rapidly growing into fair
sized towns, and he thought it would be a
grave mistake if they exempted these places
from the provisions of this Ordinance. It
simply meant that they would develop into
bottles of sanitation.Hon. Mr. SHARP said it would always be
possible for the Governor in Council to make
the provisions apply.The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH was of
the opinion that if these places were exempted
and the houses built without supervision a very
bad class of houses would be the result.The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought that the
fears of the hon. member that the poor rustics
in these districts would be subjected to any
hardship were unfounded. He had had a good
deal of experience of what was known as squeez-
ing, and he had never known the Building
Ordinance to be used for the purpose of squeeze
in the way indicated by the hon. member. No
complaints had ever arisen from any of the
villagers that they had been harassed by the
Building Ordinance, and this Ordinance had
really been in force since 1889. It was con-
venient that it should apply to the whole Colony
because they never knew when there would be
a development in some village, and it was neces-
sary that new buildings should be built under
supervision.Hon. Mr. SHARP submitted that the Govern-
ment had not got the necessary staff to insure
the carrying out of the provisions of the
Ordinance.The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that was a
matter for the Government to consider in its
administration. If it became necessary the
proper provisions would be made.Hon. Mr. SHARP added that he had been told
that no prosecutions would be made under these
clauses in the cases he had referred to. But
that was no answer at all. Why make an
Ordinance if you are not going to enforce it?
It was not good legislation. Upon the passing
of this Ordinance, plans would have to be shown
of every house.The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said that
plans were sent in now and the Sanitary Board
had inspectors at Shaukiwan, Aberdeen and
Kowloon.Hon. Mr. SHARP remarked that it was a
matter of principle he was contending for—
against enforcing these country people coming
in here and getting an authorised architect to
draw up plans at a cost of thirty or forty dollars.H.E. THE GOVERNOR mentioned that though
there might be no new houses in some of these dis-
tricts at the present moment very substantial
houses might be built there at any time, and it
was necessary that these should be built and
supervised in a sanitary point of view.The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked if Hon. Mr.
Sharp's purpose would be served if they made
the provisions of the sections not applicable to
the villages and rural districts so far as the
provisions related to authorised architects?The HARBOUR MASTER suggested that the
matter might be regulated according to the
rateable value.H.E. THE GOVERNOR said that was no doubt
the crux of Hon. Mr. Sharp's contention.The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS explained
that the class of Chinese mentioned by Hon.
Mr. Sharp did not employ an authorised architect,
but got some Chinese assistant in an office to pre-
pare a drawing for them for two or three dollars.The COLONIAL SECRETARY held that the
thing had worked very well since 1889.The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS pointed
out that the requirement about the employment
of an authorised architect was new.H.E. THE GOVERNOR suggested that it might
solve the difficulty to give the Governor in
Council power to exempt any case.Hon. Mr. SHARP agreed that that would meet
the difficulty.The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said that
in a matter of that kind they might almost leave
it in the hands of the Building Authority.The COLONIAL SECRETARY remarked that
he knew one lot of houses that was condemned
by the Sanitary Board soon after it was built.
To give the Building Authority a free hand to
dispenise with the requirements of the Ordinance
was not safe.The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said that
the only exemption would be the requirement of
the authorised architect.The COLONIAL SECRETARY agreed that that
would not matter.The following amendment was ultimately
drafted by the Attorney-General, accepted by
Hon. Mr. Sharp, and agreed to:—"The pro-
visions of clauses 202, 220 and 223, so far as
they relate to authorised architects, shall not
in the rural districts and villages apply in any
special cases in which the Building Authority
shall so decide."On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL
the following clause was added at the end of the
Bill:—"Nothing herein contained shall be deemed
to prevent or limit the exercise by His Majesty,
his heirs and successors, of any power of resump-
tion contained in any other law."

The Council adjourned sine die.

ARRIVAL OF MACAO'S NEW
GOVERNOR.H.E. Senhor Arnaldo de Novais, the new
Governor of Macao, arrived on Monday night
by the Franch mail, s.s. *Laos*, accompanied
by his wife, son, two daughters, and his
aide-de-camp. Admiral Bridge sent an *aide-
de-camp* on board the *Laos* to convey his
compliments to Senhor Novais, and yesterday
morning the latter's *aide-de-camp* was des-
patched to return the Admiral's courtesy. His
Excellency was too fatigued by his long journey
to accept an invitation to dine last evening at
Government House, but called upon the
Governor in the course of the day. His
Excellency and party landed yesterday morn-
ing at 9.30 and proceeded to the Hongkong
Hotel, where they are now staying. We under-
stand that he will leave for Macao to-day in the
gunboat *Diu*. The party who went on board
the mail steamer to welcome him were
Senhor Caspelleiro Romano, Consul-General for
Portugal, Commander Azevedo of the gunboat
Diu, Mr. J. J. Leiria, Vice-Consul for Brazil,
and Lieutenants Alebis and Santos (A.D.C.),
expressly sent by the Macao Government.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at
Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 16th inst., and left
again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where
she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. to-morrow.
The N.P. steamer *Glenogle* left Yokohama for
Victoria, B.C., on the morning of the 15th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 16th December.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M.
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LI PING v. CHAN TUNG.

The hearing was continued of the action in
which Li Ping, building contractor, sued Chan
Tung, contractor, for \$16,000 damages for
alleged encroachment on the former's quarry at
Matankok.Mr. R. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr.
F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings),
appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W.
Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. E. J.
Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared
for the defendant.His Lordship, addressing Mr. Sharp, and
referring to a previous endeavour to arrive at
a settlement of the case, pointed out that if his
client did not get above \$1,000 damages the
question would arise whether there would be
any costs at all, for the only matter for his
Lordship to consider then would be whether
the words of the Act referring to actions
brought in Original Jurisdiction might
have been tried in Summary Jurisdiction
applied here. Supposing that the plaintiff
recovered \$800, there was no earthly reason why
the suit should not have been brought in Sum-
mary Jurisdiction, and the plaintiff would have
to take the chance whether he got any costs at
all. If he got more than \$1,000 he would
probably get full costs. The expenses were
enormously increasing day by day, something
like \$400 a day. Would it not be possible for
the plaintiff to accept a reasonable sum towards
his costs? The claim had been exorbitant in
the first instance, and arranged by Mr. Sharp
he had no doubt that the mistake lay in
charging the value of the whole of the stone
instead of the royalty. Would it not be well
for the other side to do as he had suggested,
because there was no doubt that if the plaintiff
could prove that they had wrongfully taken
any stone away from him he was entitled to a nominal
verdict and nominal damages, and Mr. Slade's
client would have to pay his own costs, which
were mounting up day by day in the way he
had described? Before witnesses were called
his Lordship suggested that the solicitors
should see their clients and endeavour to come
to some arrangement. He thought that if the
defendant paid \$500 towards the plaintiff's costs
and accepted a \$100 verdict he would be very
well out of it.Mr. Sharp said that so far his client's costs
had amounted to something like \$3,000. Would
he be justified in advising him to accept \$500?His Lordship pointed out that if he only
recovered \$800 damages he would have to pay
his own costs, and if the case went on for other
ten days there would probably be increased by
another \$3,000. The amount of money expended
over this case was infinitely greater than the
value of the thing, and he would strongly advise
the parties to settle.Mr. Sharp remarked that the difference
between \$500 and \$3,000 was a very

knowing the rainy season to be approaching should have taken measures to safeguard the said wall by shoring or by adopting some other method of preventing the effect of the accumulation of water caused by a downpour of rain from getting at the said wall in such a way as to weaken it and render it liable to collapse. By reason of the negligence of the defendants as above alleged the plaintiffs had suffered damage to the extent of \$1,000, such damage being made up as follows: Amount of tender for rebuilding the wall, \$500; fee to Messrs. Leigh & Orange for the premises, \$25; fee to Messrs. Palmer & Turner the solicitors, \$25; fee to Messrs. Palmer & Turner for superintending the re-erection of the said wall, \$50.

In their statement of defence the defendants said that at the back of No. 1, Lower Albany runs a public road on Crown land called Gordon Road which road is at a level about 20 feet higher than the ground on which that house stands. The said road was almost entirely cut out of the natural slope of the hillside and was not at the time of the collapse mentioned supported by any retaining wall. Defendants further said that the rear portion of the site upon which the house stands was originally cut out of the natural hillside and that the earth exposed by such cutting was at the time of the collapse protected by a face wall belonging to the plaintiffs composed of lime concrete of about 20 feet in height and 2 feet in thickness. Defendants further stated that in January last the defendant W. Chatham as Water Authority commenced to construct and lay in Gordon Road certain water mains, etc., in connection with the water supply of the Colony; that in the course of the construction of such works a trench was necessarily opened in Gordon Road upon Crown land in January and was closed and filled on or about 21st May last after the works had been temporarily completed; that the said trench was re-opened on or about 6th June last, in order finally to complete the works, which were completed on or about 16th June, when the trench was finally closed, and the works were carried out in a proper and workmanlike manner without any unnecessary delay under the personal superintendence of the defendant A. H. Hollingsworth. Defendants admitted that on or about 12th June last a portion of plaintiffs' wall collapsed, but stated that the collapse was occasioned by the inherent weakness and faulty construction of the wall aggravated by heavy rainfall, wind, and other natural causes. Defendants denied that any neglect or default of theirs or either of them or of any contractor, overseer, or workman employed by them or either of them in or about the works mentioned either of them in any way occasioned or contributed to the collapse of the wall or occasioned any damage or loss to the plaintiff.

Evidence was taken, after which His Lordship held that there had been negligence on the part of the defendants, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs, the question of damages to be referred to the Registrar.

MAIDEN TRIP OF THE S.S. "KWONGCHOW."

In response to the invitation of the directors of the Shin On Steamship Company, a party of twenty ladies and gentlemen, including the Lloyd's surveyor, Mr. N. Munford, and Mrs. Munford, Captain and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. the Misses Solih, Messrs. Bailey, Murphy, Woodcock, Dr. Pearce, and several others, including Press representatives, assembled on Sunday last on board the S.S. "Kwongchow," a twin-screw steamer of 1,475 tons, Captain T. Austin, R.N.R., the trial trip of which was a description of a few days ago.

Mr. MURPHY then toasted the visitors, coupling the toast with the names of Dr. Pearce for the Hongkong visitors and Mr. Johnson for the Canton guests, who both replied suitably. Captain Austin's health was proposed by Mr. Pearce, who in return drank the health of the visitors.

The return voyage to Hongkong was to have been made at 3 p.m. on Monday, but it was quite a different matter when the "Kwongchow" really started. The trip home was not marked by any incident worth recording, and at 1.45 a.m. on Tuesday the "Kwongchow" was alongside her wharf at West Point after having accomplished a very successful and creditable maiden voyage. The guests were royally treated by Mr. Chiu Siu Ki, who was unrelaxing in his efforts to secure his guests pleasure and comfort, and one and all left highly pleased with the very courteous treatment and liberal hospitality extended to them during the trip.

There were also present besides the visitors from Hongkong the following:—Messrs. Nielsen, Byworth, Pasquet, Muller, Siddons and several others representing the various firms doing business at Canton, and the following Chinese gentlemen:—Messrs. Pan Yui U, Pan Chung U, Wong Siu Nam, Wong Kit Sang, Lo Cho Shan, Chung Ioy Tsai, Li Hing Chiu, Yeung Chik Shang, Chin Sam Shok, Mok Yam Hang, Kong Kwei Un, Tam Kit Shun, How Hi Chiu, Luk Chi Ngan, Ng Ping Yung, Chau Yui Kie, Yeung Kin Cho, Chan Sing Tong.

After over, Mr. BERTON in a neat little speech, proposed "Success to the S.S. 'Kwongchow,'" to which Mr. CHAU SIU KI replied as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you for the kind manner in which you have received the toast proposed by Mr. Berton for the success and prosperity of the steamship "Kwongchow," and also for the complimentary remarks he has been pleased to pass on her. All of you have had an opportunity of inspecting the vessel and noting her arrangements, and I can say that everything that could be done to make the trip to Hongkong more comfortable for passengers has been thought of by the Company. I think the Company which I have the pleasure to represent on this occasion can boast of having not only one of the finest and most up-to-date steamers on the river, but also the largest vessel that has yet been launched in Hongkong. The trade of Canton is increasing year by year, as the Imperial Maritime Customs figures show, and I sincerely hope that the Company will secure its full share of this

increasing trade by giving shippers every facility for prompt business. I anticipate that the success you have been kind enough to wish to the "Kwongchow" will be fully realized. Ladies and gentlemen, I again thank you for your good wishes.

Mr. MURPHY then rose to propose the health of the builders of the S.S. "Kwongchow," Messrs. Bailey and Murphy. He said—Ladies and gentlemen, I have been entrusted with the pleasant duty of asking you to drink to the health of the builders. You have had an excellent opportunity this morning of viewing the beautiful finish of this vessel, but not being able to do so, I am sure you will be thoroughly appreciate the design and construction which I can assure you is of the strongest and most solid description, and I have no doubt that for many years she will safely carry from this City to the great Colony at the bottom of the river, many thousands of passengers. It may not be common knowledge to you that shipbuilding is not a new thing in China and I would not like to say that a Chinaman had not a hand in the construction of Noah's Ark. (Laughter.) At any rate for many centuries wooden ships have been built in China but it is only in recent years that iron and steel shipbuilding has come to the fore. The great drawback at the present time, however, is that we have not the raw material at our doors and are thus handicapped by having to import from abroad. When the awakening of China is more advanced and its mineral resources better developed, Hongkong and the banks of the Canton River will become a Belfast and Clyde of the East. And when this comes to pass I am sure that our good friends Messrs. Bailey and Murphy will secure their fair share of the business. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to fill up your bumper and drink to the health of Messrs. Bailey and Murphy. (Applause.)

In reply Mr. BAILEY said—Mr. Munford, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of my partner and myself I sincerely thank you for the kind manner in which you have proposed and responded to the toast of our health. On taking this work in hand we decided to turn out a thoroughly first class job regardless of cost. Hoping for your approval in the satisfaction we should give the owners, and that the great work put into the vessel would prove an advertisement for our firm. In this we have not been disappointed, the owners having expressed their entire satisfaction with the work. To insure success in a work of this nature it is essential that the owners should have clear ideas as to what they require. In this case Mr. Chiu Siu Ki came to us with a rough plan of the general arrangements of the vessel prepared by himself, his captain and superintendant, and the clearest idea of the company's requirements, so that we had little trouble in completing the design, and throughout the whole work the gentleman referred to have been of the greatest assistance to us. I also take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the services rendered us by our staff, especially the drawing office staff for the way they performed their work. Our relations with the owners have continued to be of the friendliest nature and work has proceeded with the utmost smoothness, not a hitch occurring in the construction. I wish to say that we desire no better people to deal with than the directors of the Shin On S.S. Co. (Applause), who have rendered us every assistance, both financially and otherwise. A leading banker, the Hon. Thomas Whitehead, on leaving Hongkong recently, stated that in his 14 years' experience as manager there, his bank had not lost a cent through Chinese clients and that they had found a Chinese gentleman's word not only as good as his bond but better than his bond. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we have found this to be literally the case regarding the directors of this company, who while acting strictly in the interests of their firm have treated us in the most liberal manner. (Applause.)

Mr. MURPHY then toasted the visitors, coupling the toast with the names of Dr. Pearce for the Hongkong visitors and Mr. Johnson for the Canton guests, who both replied suitably. Captain Austin's health was proposed by Mr. Pearce, who in return drank the health of the visitors.

THE MOSQUITO AND MALARIAL FEVER.

LECTURE BY DR. J. C. THOMSON AT THE CITY HALL.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in introducing the lecturer, expressed the pleasure it gave him to preside at that the first of the season's meetings of the Old Volcanic Society, meetings which had been very interesting in past years and which had been resuscitated thanks to the energy of Mr. Pollock, recently returned to the Colony. We had in Hongkong innumerable possibilities for every kind of game conceivable for the purpose of improving our physical condition and keeping ourselves in health, but there had been few exceptions no intellectual movements in which the community could take part and where subjects of interest might be discussed. In connection with the Old Volcanic Society there had been many interesting papers read from time to time, but no subject had been of more interest, locally and generally, than the subject on which Dr. Thomson was going to address them that night—the subject of mosquitoes with reference to malarial fever, which was the cause of life in the tropics and on which we felt a great deal in Hongkong. He would only say that at the end of Dr. Thomson's lecture they would be very glad if any gentleman present would join in discussion and offer any observations which struck him with reference to the matter to be brought before them. He had no doubt that some of the general Gaseigne's officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who had a particular knowledge of the subject, of the influence of the mosquito in spreading malarial fever and whether it was the only source from which the fever was spread, would be able to give them some very interesting information, which would be very gladly listened to. In conclusion His Excellency formally introduced Dr. Thomson to the audience.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 16th December.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISHONEST RETAINER.—Left in charge as caretaker of the premises at 42, Irvine Street, Wanchai, of a select body known as the Steam Laundry Washerman's Club, U Lam Cheung proved false to his trust and was committed on 15th November last with clothing, money, and furniture, the property of members, to the total value of \$18. He was released on bail of \$100, and on 1st December was lodged with the police, and on 1st December was lodged with the police, and on 1st December was lodged with the police.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

Two Chinamen entered a mistle at Tai Hang village on the 8th inst., during the temporary absence of the heads of the household, and whilst one took the only occupant, a boy of eleven, outside, and initiated him into the mysteries of the herbs growing on the country side at a convenient distance from the mated, the other collected all he could lay hands on, and was walking in Wanchai when they met the two worthies. The boy pointed them out to his parent, who seized one, the herb-doctor, and held on to him until a policeman came along; the other man escaped.

The defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

ILLEGAL SAMSU-SHILLER.

On the complaint of Sergeant J. J. Watt, Tang Tai Pak, a hawker, was fined \$50 or two months for selling samsu without a licence in an unlicensed lane of Hollywood Road. The informer in the case was to receive \$20. The court of the fine being paid.

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Dr. Thomson said—Your Excellency, I very willingly consented to a proposal that the opening meeting of this season of the Old Volcanic Society I should lecture on the subject of the relationship that exists between malaria and the mosquito, affording me as it does an opportunity of disseminating information on a subject to which there is none more important to the public health of this Colony (with the possible single exception of bubonic plague), which may lead to co-operation in measures for the destruction of the cause of this disease so far-reaching in its effects on health and life. And let me say forthwith that, while what I may say tonight will chiefly incriminate the genus anopheles, the species I indicate later, a war of extermination against the whole family of mosquitoes in all its branches. I use the word "extermination," deliberately, even while I know it to be on the wide scale an impossibility. Mosquitoes are world-wide in their distribution. They equally affect great centres of population and the wildest wastes on the face of the earth; they are equally the scourge of the Arctic explorer and the terror of the tropical traveller; they are found on the hill tops of the world, and they swarm throughout its river deltas, and the same species of mosquito has been found at an altitude of 13,000 feet among the Himalayas and on the sea-level in Scandinavia. And the fecundity of the insect is amazing. Fitch says that one mother mosquito may in the fifth generation be the progenitor of twenty millions. Howard shows that one rain-water barrel may contain nearly 20,000 larvae, and that they may produce twelve generations in one summer. This at a low estimate would produce in a single summer a number of mosquitoes expressed by 25 figures, an unthinkable number. In Hongkong mosquitoes are found everywhere throughout the island from the flag-staff to the Praya. They breed in myriads of every ravine throughout the length and breadth and height of it. How then propose "extermination?"

Over against the facts I have just mentioned, we have the fortunate circumstance that mosquitoes as a rule fly only a very short distance from their native haunts, from the place where they were bred. They take shelter from the sun by any distance by the wind. The distance of flight has been variously estimated by different observers, and while some make it a few hundred yards, and others think they may at times fly half a mile or more, all agree that it is very limited. For safety let the longest estimate be accepted. The breeding habits of the mosquito are well ascertained and easily available, and what I claim is that we may create in Hongkong and its immediate neighbourhood conditions that will make it impossible for the insect to breed within the City of Victoria; so that, while an occasional mosquito might continue to find its way from the outlying districts, the mosquito may in this City become for all practical purposes as extinct as the dodo, and so far as infection with malaria within the City itself is concerned, this City of Victoria may become as free from malaria as is the city of Rome, which, built as it is in the midst of a region full of the most pernicious forms of malaria, is yet itself quite free from the disease.

But, Sir, this is premature. I have claimed the death-sentence before I have made my case against the mosquito. Let me tell you stage by stage, the story of how we have arrived at our present knowledge of the relation that exists between this insect and malaria, and which there is none more interesting or practically important among all the fairy-like tales of scientific research. It is a curious circumstance that long before science heard of the subject it was a popular belief that mosquitoes caused malaria, among the natives of regions so widely apart as the plains of Italy, the swamps of East Africa, the jungles of Burma, and the backwoods of America. But the more commonly accepted article of faith, expressed by the same natives, was that bad air, evil vapours, noxious exhalations from damp or marshy soil were the cause of this the scourge above all others of mortality and ill-health in the tropics and sub-tropics. Within the past few years, however, our knowledge on this subject has been revolutionized; and we now know as a matter of demonstration, conducted under the most stringent conditions of scientific investigation, that a certain genus of mosquito, the

(Continued on page 5.)

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA CRYLOX.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

London, 28th November. At a special meeting of the French Cabinet this afternoon it was decided to take immediate measures to safeguard the public service. It appears that British ships are unaffected by the strike.

London, 30th November.

Both the strikers and shipowners at Marseilles are obstinately maintaining their positions. Troops are arriving to maintain order. Destroyers are expected to enforce the mail-service with Algeria and Corsica. The crews of several tugs have joined the strikers.

Later.

The leaders of the strike at Marseilles threaten to appeal to all French ports for a general strike. The Government ensure the continuance of the mail service, although it is delayed from 24 to 48 hours.

THE GERMAN TAIF.

London, 28th November.

A tumultuous scene took place in the Reichstag yesterday. The majority submitted a motion to pass the tariff *en bloc*, except where amendments were required by the compromise whereby the Government made an important concession regarding barley. The motion evoked stormy protests from the Radical Socialists and Extreme Agrarians. Violent speeches were made on both sides, and amid unprecedented uproar the debate was adjourned.

ARMY REPORT.

London, 28th November.

An Army Order with reference to the annual inspection of troops by officers commanding divisions directs that a report be confidentially made as to the efficiency and ability of individual officers.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL.

London, 30th November.

The New York cablegrams exaggerate Mr. Tata's schemes for the manufacture of steel in India. He intends to erect only a small plant, and has never seen Mr. Porter, who was stated to be interested in arrangements. An American expert has been engaged to make experiments in coal. He will arrive in India in January. The Universal Fuel Company claim that the coke samples work perfectly; but caution is desirable.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

London, 30th November.

The Times, in an article on Ireland, severely rebukes Lord Dudley for meddling with matters of policy in his speeches. Any attempt at reform in the Castle is resented in Printing House Square.

THE BLACKMAILING OF HERR KRUPP.

London, 28th November.

An enquiry into the grave charges against Herr Krupp has entirely exonerated him. He was the victim of a gang of blackmailers. The main accuser is a well-known artist who has disappeared. Several arrests have been made.

PORTUGAL'S KING AT CHATHAM.

London, 28th November.

The King of Portugal, accompanied by Lord Roberts and General Kelly-Kenny, reviewed the Oxford Infantry Brigade. His Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief at Chatham, this morning. He highly complimented them on their service in South Africa.

THE MAD MULLAH.

London, 28th November.

The Somaliland correspondent of the Times of India states that a letter has been received from the Mullah, together with a return of the quantity of the stores he captured. The Mullah says that if we desire peace we can have it on certain terms he dictates. If we wish to fight he will fight us. He stipulates that his soldiers may be sent to any part of his territory already blighted from slaying black and white.

London, 30th November.

The Mullah has returned the British stores which were captured in the fight with Colonel Swaine. All were rendered unfit for use. He also sent a defiant message. He has established strong posts at ranges round Belote varying from a thousand yards to four miles. Pickets are exchanging shots. Belote is now garrisoned by a company of Bombay Grenadiers and a Sikh contingent of the African Rifles. Lieut. Colonel C. J. Molloy, V.C., commanding.

DE WET ON THE WALK.

London, 30th November.

General De Wet's book alleges treachery on the part of Prinsloo and others. He eulogises Mr. Steyn, Generals De la Rey and Botha, and denounces the National Scouts. He says later that the British successes were largely due to their advice.

He says Paardeburg was the greatest blow during the war. Its defeat influenced lasted for months. He ridicules the British scouting and predilection for flank movement; and describes the escape of Lord Kitchener from the train held up at Loup-spruit in the Orange River Colony. The Boers were not aware he was a passenger on the train, otherwise he would have been captured.

VENEZUELA.

London, 30th November.

A telegram from New York says that a secret delegation from the Venezuelan Government has arrived in Europe to settle Venezuelan European liabilities. The arrival in Washington of the banker Seligman is believed to be connected therewith, and indicates the existence of a syn syndicate to float a Venezuelan loan for the purpose of satisfying European creditors and avert the European seizure of the customs, and particularly the permanent occupation of a port, to which the United States would object. The syndicate desires to secure America's moral support.

London, 1st December.

The banker Seligman has interviewed President Roosevelt. It is understood that the latter declined any responsibility in connection with the proposed loan, objecting that it would involve the United States in Venezuelan financial difficulties.

THE BEHING FISHERIES.

London, 30th November.

The Hague International Tribunal, arbitrating on the Russo-American Behring fisheries dispute, has decided entirely in America's favour, and has awarded damages exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

London, 1st December.

The Crown Prince of Siam has arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, from San Francisco. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier welcomed him. He sails homeward on Tuesday.

THE GREEK GENERAL ELECTIONS.

London, 1st December.

In the general elections in Greece, all Delyanists, and no Theotokists, are returned in Athens. The Ministers of Finance and Instruction and War have been defeated. Other returns are incomplete, but the Delyanists seem victorious.

BRITISH TROOPS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 10th December.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a question, said The Patents—Macviven & Cameron, Limited deserve A NATIONAL MEMORIAL for their excellent inventions. —Dover Chronicle. THE WAVELEY PEN. THE FINEWORK PEN. THE OWL PEN. The Hurdle Pen. Sold at all Stationers' Works, Edinburgh. [2946-2]

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CHINA.

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

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WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES

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ACHEE & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE,

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FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

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GRAND PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

SATURDAY,

THE 20th DECEMBER, 1902, AT 11 A.M. SHARP, AT OUR SALES ROOMS

No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, CORNER OF ICE HOUSE STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF

VERY VALUABLE GOODS,

COMPRISING—

SOLID ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JEWELLERY SET WITH GENUINE PRECIOUS STONES, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, SAPPHIRES AND OF VERY FINE QUEENSLAND FIRE OPALS, &c., &c. OF WHICH THEY ARE RECOMMENDED AND GUARANTEED TO BE ALL GENUINE AND REAL ARTICLES.

THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED FOR SALE ABOUT 1,000 LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S 14 AND 18-KT. GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WATCHES, OF THE VERY FINEST LEVER, REPEATERS AND CHRONOMETER'S MOVEMENTS, AND ALSO THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF AMERICAN GOLD FILLED WATCHES, WALTHAM AND ELGIN, ALL GUARANTEED TO LAST FROM 10 TO 25 YEARS BY THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF UNSET PRECIOUS STONES, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES AND THE VERY FINEST QUEENSLAND FIRE OPALS OF ANY SHAPE AND SIZE;

NOTICE.—The Vendor begs to call the attention of the Public that the above Valuable Jewellery, Precious Stones and Watches are not locally owned but they belong to a travelling merchant who is leaving the East for America shortly, and the majority of lots are to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Catalogues will be ready on the 16th, and the Articles will be on view for inspection on the 18th and 19th December at our Sales Rooms, Ice House Street.

TERMS.—AS USUAL.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1902.

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that the British forces in South Africa amounted roughly to 5,500 (955,000), including troops awaiting transport to India.

RUSIA, AFGHANISTAN, AND BRITAIN.

London, 2nd December.

Lord Hamilton, in reply to a question by Mr. Kimbor, said that the last communication from the Ameer was received on the 15th October and related to the Seistan boundary dispute. No communications have reached the Government of India relative to the pretensions of Omar Khan. The question whether, in the event of troubles in Afghanistan, His Majesty's Government would support the present Ameer, was too hypothetical for a definite answer.

Lord Cranborne, replying to Mr. Kimbor, said that he had nothing to add to his previous statement relative to Russia's desire for closer commercial relations with Afghanistan. He had no information to show that Russia had already entered into direct communications with the Ameer.

THE ALBERTSTON COMMISSION.

London, 2nd December.

The report of Lord Alverstone's Martial Law Commission shows that 794 cases have been investigated and only a few sentences have been confirmed. The majority have been greatly reduced, and a number released.

NEWS VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CONGRESS.

London, 3rd December.

In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt lays stress on the necessity of the country maintaining a thoroughly efficient Navy as a means to the preservation of the Monroe doctrine. The situation in Central and South America is reviewed and in connection with the disorders and rebellions which have deranged trade and caused grave losses of life and property during recent months, a warning is given to the Hispano-American republics that orderly government is essential.

RUSIA IN THE NORTH.

London, 4th December.

The Times announces that the Russian authorities are about to establish a Customs barrier on the eastern frontier and another in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

Peking, 5th December.

While it was understood that a concession for mining in the Harbin district was granted to Germany, it is now reported that from four to five Russian mining engineers are there making surveys.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN ENGLAND.

London, 10th December.

The report of the Committee on Shipping Subsidies deprecates the adoption of a general system of subsidising a line to East Africa, where the foreign subsidised lines handicap British trade.—N.C. Daily News.

A COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

London, 10th December.

Mr. Balfour said in the House that the subject of a Council of Defence was engaging the very earnest attention of the Government, and he hoped to make a statement on the subject next week.—N.C. D.N.

THE U.S. AND VENEZUELA.

London, 10th December.

In the United States as well as Great Britain

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TRA

(Continued from page 3.)
anophelae, is the principal, and probably the only, carrier of malaria from one human being to another.

Let me remark in passing that while the word "mosquito" is a diminutive of a Spanish and Portuguese word *mosca* a fly, and *culex*, is the ordinary Latin word for a mosquito or gnat, *anophelae* is a transliteration of a Greek adjective signifying "harmful" or "injurious". Surely he who named "anophelae" had the vision of a scourge!

The malaria parasite was first recognised as such in 1880 by a young French surgeon, still living, named Laveran, at that time stationed at Algiers in North Africa. Examining under the microscope the blood of a malaria patient he saw certain organisms within the red blood cells, which on further research proved to be constantly present in all similar cases. This is what he saw. The blood consists of a liquid in which float enormous numbers of little independent bodies, so minute that a cube of blood 1/25th of an inch across contains over five millions of them. These cells are of two kinds, white and red, the red greatly preponderating and it is within these minute-celled corpuscles that the malaria parasite has its habitat, and undergoes its development. It feeds on the red colouring matter of the cell, destroying the cell itself in the process. Most of the parasites as they develop are transformed into little masses of spores, which by the rupture of the containing blood cells are set free in the blood fluid. The spores at once attach themselves to, and enter, other blood cells, and proceed to undergo a similar evolution from a tiny colourless speck to the pigmented parasite, whose pigment is derived from the destroyed blood cell and later to the mature sporozoite, which in turn breaks up and sets free a fresh brood of spores in the blood.

The next notable advance was made by Golgi, of Pavia in North Italy. Studying the mild spring fevers, he noticed that all the parasites in any particular case are at approximately the same stage of development. If one was found sporulating, then all would be in a state of maturity. He further observed that the attack of fever is always coincident with the rupture of a crop of the parasites, being evidently due to the setting free in the blood of some toxin or poison when the parasite-containing cells break up. He found that there are marked differences between the parasites that cause the tertian and quartan forms of malarial fever, and that the cause of the recurrence of the fever, and the fever every other day and every third day respectively in these two forms of intermittent fever, is that the tertian parasite matures in 48 hours, while the life-cycle of the quartan parasite is 72 hours.

A little later, other Italian observers differentiated a third species of the parasite as the cause of the more malignant fevers of tropical climates. This was the form originally seen by Laveran in Africa, and is the most common in Hongkong, though the benign forms are also met with here. In this type the crops of parasites ripen less regularly than in the simple intermittent fevers, and the result is that rupture of sporozoites is taking place all the time, poison such as I spoke of is being poured into the blood continuously, and we get a continued fever, or a fever which only occasionally remits to a slight extent, instead of the burst of acute, with the succeeding complete intermission, which characterises the more benign types of fever. So definite are the differences among the three main types of the parasite that it is possible by microscopic examination of a drop of blood from the finger of a fever patient to diagnose not merely the fact of malaria, but its variety and the probable future course of the illness. For some time after this, the method of transmission of malaria from one human being to another remained a mystery. It was found that blood containing the parasite of malaria, if inoculated in a healthy person, not only reproduces the disease but produces invariably malaria of a type exactly corresponding with that inoculated. But how nature effects this same object remained unknown.

I mentioned that most of the parasites in the blood of a person suffering from malaria form sporozoites, and by means of spores the existence of the parasite within the infected person is maintained; but this is not true of all the parasites, certain of them on reaching maturity not going on to sporulation. These exceptional parasites, which in the malignant type of malaria are crescentic in form, when observed under the microscope under suitable conditions, were found to throw off little rapidly moving whip-like processes, which become detached and float free in the blood fluid. In 1894, Dr. Patrick Manson suggested that as these cells only develop their flagella some time after the blood has been drawn from the body, and never possess them at the time of leaving the human body, this would probably prove to be part of an extra-corporal cycle of the parasite, and that these cells would be found to have come into contact with the transmission of the disease from one person to another. He further suggested that as the parasite lives only within the blood corpuscles, and appears in none of the discharges, it must be carried by some blood-sucking insect, which in its habits and the correspondence of its distribution with that of malaria he believed would prove to be the mosquito. The possibility of something of this nature being the truth had before been suspected, but it was Manson who definitely publicly propounded the theory. Major Ronald Ross, of the Indian Medical Service set to work to test Manson's theory. His method was to allow mosquitoes, which had been bred from the larval stage in his laboratory to secure that they should be free from any infection otherwise, to bite persons suffering from malaria, and then after varying intervals to search in the bodies of the insects thus fed with infected blood for evidence of the presence or development of the parasite. For two long years he failed to find any trace of it. Yet he persisted, and it is this persistence in the pursuit of the theory that had laid hold on him, in face of each utter failure, that constitutes one most admirable feature of Ross's work. At length, in August 1897, he tried a hitherto unused species of mosquito, belonging to the now well-known genus *Anopheles*, and found that, a day or two after they had been fed with malarial blood, organisms similar to those of malaria were to be found encysted between the layers of the stomach walls in the infected insects. He had solved the problem of the transmission of malaria, although much detail still needed to be filled in. Just at this crucial moment Ross's research was interrupted by an outbreak of plague, and when he was able to resume it early in 1898 it was not the fever season, and no cases of malaria were available. In these circumstances he turned his attention to the life-history of a parasite similar to the malaria parasite of man that causes a corresponding blood infection in sparrows and other small birds. He found that *Culex quinquefasciatus*, which had given entirely negative results with human malaria, were able to be the hosts of the malaria parasite of sparrows, *proteosoma*.

Briefly, Ross's results were as follows.—He fed mosquitoes on sparrows infected with the *proteosoma*. In insects so fed he found that the parasite made their way through the inner membrane of the stomach, and became encysted in the outer layer of the stomach wall. There a remarkable evolution took place, with large increase in size of the encysted parasite, resulting after a week or so in the production within each parasite of an enormous number of minute rod-like bodies, which were eventually set free in the body cavity of the mosquito by the rupture of the cyst containing them. These germinal rods were carried everywhere through the body by what corresponds to the blood-circulation in the mosquito; but tended to accumulate especially in the salivary glands, and which glands secrete the acid fluid which the mosquito injects when it bites, and which causes the irritation of the mosquito bite, and in the duct which leads from these glands to the proboscis, or mouth of the insect. Finally, Ross caused mosquitoes thus infected, after the period necessary for the evolution of the parasite just described had elapsed, to bite healthy sparrows, whose blood he had ascertained to be free from *proteosoma*, and succeeded in by this means infecting them with that parasite. This is now spoken of as the cycle of Ross. What Ross thus proved, was that mosquitoes may carry the disease from one bird to another, was eagerly followed up by Italian scientists, among whom Grassi's name ranks high, and very soon similar facts were worked out in yet fuller detail, proving a precisely similar relation between the anophelae mosquito and human malaria. Let me state it briefly: anophelae mosquitoes are not naturally infective. But if they ingest human blood containing the germinal rods called *sporozoites*, they become infective to any human being on whom they may feed, injecting the germs with the juice which they always inject before they begin to suck blood. A man so infected by the bite of an infected anophelae will, after an incubation period of a little over a fortnight, during which the parasite is multiplying itself within his blood cells, develop malaria. A single infective bite is probably sufficient to convey the disease.

Meanwhile, at the other side of the globe, a young American pathologist, named MacCallum, was studying at Baltimore another species of parasite, named *halteridium*, which he found in the blood of crows, and which I find exists in the blood of crows, and he discovered in 1897 the actual destination of the free-swimming whip-like processes which I mentioned as being given off by the flagellating form of the parasite. While watching certain parasites under the microscope he noticed that some of them gave off flagella as I have described, others, however, somewhat more granular in appearance, remaining quite passive. He saw a "free flagellum" approach one of the quiescent parasites, enter it, and become fused with its substance. And then a remarkable change occurred. The hitherto entirely passive little animal became exceedingly active in its movements, and gradually became elongated and wormlike in its appearance. MacCallum recognised that what he had seen was a true sexual process in a very lowly form of animal life. Koch observed this fertilised form, wormlike in shape, in a mosquito's stomach soon after feeding a culex or a sparrow infected with *proteosoma*. Finally, Grassi traced the whole process, step by step, in the case of human malaria, bringing together, and applying, under the microscope what had been worked out, bit by bit, as I have shown, by many workers of various nationalities, in widely separated parts of the world. At no single point is the evidence incomplete.

Briefly epitomised, the mosquito malaria theory is as follows.—The parasites of malaria, like many other parasitic organisms, have two cycles of development. One is asexual, by spore formation, providing for the propagation of the parasite within the human host. The other cycle is sexual, fertilisation taking place in the stomach of the mosquito, when infected blood has been ingested; and development taking place in the walls of the stomach. The germs produced collect in great numbers in the salivary glands of the insect, and are injected with the poison when it bites a human being. And finally, healthy persons thus bitten by infected anophelae themselves contract the disease—after a fortnight or three weeks later.

Let me invite your attention to this diagram kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. Hunter from among those he uses for class purposes in the College of Medicine for Chinese; but I beg of you do not read his nomenclature. It was "made in Germany." There are a dozen different ways of describing what is here illustrated, all of them admirable, but tending to terrific confusion when they happen to meet. As Kipling has it: "There are nine and sixty ways of constructing a trap-lay; and every single one of them is right." A public experiment was arranged in 1900 under the auspices of the Colonial Office, and under the direction of Dr. Manson, by whom it was suggested, to thoroughly test the mosquito-malaria theory, positively and negatively. It was no new experiment, for proof was already abundant, but it was a public popular demonstration. Mosquitoes were infected in Italy with the parasites of benign tertian malaria; sent to London with all speed; and allowed to feed on Dr. Thurnham Manson, a son of Dr. Manson, and on Mr. E. Warren, of the London Tropical School. In each case fever developed exactly eighteen days after they were bitten by the infected mosquitoes, and the parasite of benign tertian malaria was found in their blood by competent independent observers. On the other hand, Dr. Sambon, one of the Lecturers at the London Tropical School, and Dr. Low, one of the most brilliant of its students, volunteered to spend the fever season of 1900 in the most deadly spot to be found in the Roman Campagna, with no protection against malaria other than the avoidance of mosquito-bites between sunset and sunrise, the hours during which anophelae usually feed. This they secured by means of a carefully constructed hut, whose windows were covered with wire gauze, into which they retired an hour before sunset each evening. They moved freely about the country in the daytime. They lived thus in the district of Ostia, near the mouth of the Tiber, from 19th July to 19th October, 1900, i.e., the whole of the severely malarious season; and retained perfect health. A control experiment was inadvertently made during their residence at Ostia. After the assassination of King Humbert, which occurred just then, fifteen or sixteen police agents were sent to Ostia to arrest suspected anarchists, and though they spent only part of a night in the district, every man of them contracted fever forthwith on resolute, i.e., after the usual incubation period. Dr. Sambon and Dr. Low, with two companions, an artist and a servant, spent three months in their hut among the marshes, using no quinine or other prophylactic, and not one of the four contracted malarial fever. Thus, positively and negatively, the Colonial Office experiment was entirely successful. A most important point in the bearing on practical measures against the malaria-conveying mosquito is that the mosquito does not transmit the parasite of malaria to its offspring. It might have been otherwise. In the case of the cognate parasite of a wasting disease of cattle, which is very widely spread over the world, though it is known as Texas fever, the tick which conveys the parasite from one animal to another transmits it to its young, so that the

young tick is infective from the first. But experiment and observation in Italy and elsewhere have rendered it certain that the mosquito does not do this, and that the insect to become infective must itself be first individually infected, by feeding on a human being whose blood contains the parasite of malaria.

And this leads me to mention of another important practical consideration. So far as is known, no other animal shares with man the tendency to be the intermediate host of the parasite of human malaria. Many animals, cattle, sheep, dogs, bats, monkeys, birds, frogs, etc., suffer from blood parasites akin to those of malaria; but the parasites are of quite distinct species. Koch specially investigated the possibility of transmitting malaria to the lower animals in Java, where he was able to experiment with animals closely allied to the human species, the orang-outang and hylobates, but he failed entirely to produce the disease in these higher apes, as other investigators have failed with other animals. This, of course, does not absolutely prove that no lower animal can be hospitable to the parasites of human malaria, so there may be one not yet experimented with; but the probabilities are so great as to amount to practical certainty.

It follows that malaria would entirely and finally disappear if any one of three measures could be efficiently carried into effect:—1. If the blood of all malarious persons could be dissected, and the parasites removed. 2. If all healthy mosquitoes could be proved free from biting infected persons; or if infected mosquitoes could be prevented from biting healthy persons. 3. If all anophelae mosquitoes could be destroyed. Unfortunately no one of the three is capable of sufficiently universal application; and it remains in any given locality to apply the general principle stated as may seem most likely to reduce malaria to a minimum, or cause its entire disappearance, in that locality.

Now as regards Hongkong. The first is manifestly impossible among a population whose habitations are changing by the thousand every day through the Canton and other local steamers; the second is equally out of the question as a public measure though much may be done in the way of personal prophylaxis by the careful use of mosquito-netting, and, in special circumstances, the use of wire gauze protection of doors, windows, and verandahs; but the third measure is, I claim, entirely possible and thoroughly practicable, and sufficient public opinion demanding it is aroused to allow of efficient legislation on the subject. Let every nullah in and near the city be given a perfectly smooth floor by careful training; let the Sanitary Board be given authority to treat every collection of stagnant water, whether it be an oozing from the hillside or a rain-collector in an old flower-pot, as a nuisance, and to deal with as other nuisances are dealt with; let a sufficient staff be provided to carry into effect the new bye-laws; let it be thus rendered impossible for mosquitoes to find breeding-places within the precincts of the city; and anophelae and *Culex* alike would disappear from this city of Victoria.

Let me briefly show reason for my plea that *Culex* as well as anophelae should be exterminated. There is among the Chinese of this neighbourhood a disease, or rather a group of diseases, the most striking of which is elephantiasis, where a limb or other part of the body becomes hugely hypertrophied, and life becomes a burden from the sheer weight of the part affected. These diseases are due to the presence in lymph vessels of a parasitic worm, the young of which appear in the blood stream as minute blood worms, one of these names is the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*, the thread-worm of the human blood. Now this blood-worm is transmitted from one human being to another by a *Culex* mosquito, *Culex fatigans*, one of the brown forms of mosquito so common in the early evening in this Colony. The details differ somewhat, but practically transmission takes place just as malaria is transmitted by anophelae. Again, yellow fever has now been traced equally definitely to a *Culex* *Fuscus* as the transmitting agent. It is simply a variety of the black-and-white striped "tiger" mosquito that gives rise to much trouble in the day-time. *Culex Scutellaris*. Theobald, the entomologist at the British Museum, has recently broken up the old *Culex* genus, and he includes these two insects in a new small genus, *Stegomyia*, describing them as the *Stegomyia Fuscus* and the *Stegomyia Scutellaris*. I find that the habits of *Scutellaris* here exactly correspond with those of *S. Fuscus* in the regions where yellow fever prevails; and what I want to point out is, that if yellow fever should visit Hongkong, we have a mosquito swarming in the Colony which can carry it to us as an epidemic. We are apt to think of yellow fever as the scourge of the far-away West Indies and Central America, and not to be reckoned with here. Let me read to you a paragraph that appeared in our local papers so recently as December 4th (*Daily Press*):—"A new shipping line in Hongkong, China Commercial S.S. Co., Ltd. We are informed that the China Commercial S.S. Co., which was incorporated in Hongkong on 1st November, will inaugurate a service between this port and Mexico at the beginning of March next. The Company's steamers will carry both freight and passengers, and a monthly service will be maintained between Hongkong and the Mexican ports."

I hold, sir, no brief to advertise this Company. I have directed attention to the paragraph I have read in order that I may point out to this representative meeting that from the first of next March Hongkong will be in direct communication with one of the great endemic centres of yellow fever, and we may any day thereafter have yellow fever landed on our shores. And as I have said, we have the appropriate name, a mosquito which from its day-feeding habits is now difficult to reckon with than anophelae. Now let me show the converse of all this. Yellow fever has been endemic in Havana continuously throughout its history. Yellow fever has been to it always what bubonic plague has been to Hongkong in recent years, though not so fatal. There were during 1900,

1,344 cases of yellow fever, with 310 deaths. In February of last year the authorities of Havana resolved to test on the mosquito theory of its origin, and to take measures to abolish it. [Extract from the *Medical Review* of October, 1902.] "An ordinance was issued requiring all people within city limits to keep receptacles containing water mosquito-proof. The city was divided into districts, an inspector was appointed for each, under whose directions oil was poured into all puddles, cess-pools, etc., and after sufficient notice had been given all receptacles in which larvae were found were destroyed. All persons having larvae on their premises were fined. To prevent the *Stegomyia* from biting infected persons, the hospitals and houses in which there were cases of yellow fever were thoroughly screened. To kill the infective mosquitoes the infected buildings were dusted from top to bottom with pyrethrum powder. The mosquitoes were carefully swept up and destroyed, the houses contiguous to the infected house were treated in the same way lest infected mosquitoes had escaped to them. The reporting of yellow fever was made compulsory." What was the result of all this? The destruction of mosquitoes was begun on 27th February. In March there were only 2 cases. No other case occurred until 20th April. This condition had never been approximated before in Havana. The total of cases after that was:—April 2, May 4, June 0, July 4, August 6, September 1, and in October, November and December, 1901, and January of the present year not a single case occurred. What was done in Havana a year ago can be done in Hongkong, in view of malaria and the filarial diseases present with us, and to anticipate yellow fever. Meanwhile, until the law shall step in, as step in it will one day, to compel the abolition of stagnant water, let me urge for reasons of personal interest the systematic inspection of premises, and the "wriggling" in water. It is undoubted that mosquitoes are in every house have been bred on the spot, in such receptacles as old flowerpots, broken dishes, empty water-tanks, fire-buckets, the plates under flowerstands, under the ice-chest to catch the drippings, under the feet of furniture to prevent the approach of ants, and such like. An inspection once a week is sufficient to effectually stop the breeding of mosquitoes in any locality.

Before we turn to the practical demonstration I would like to refer to the connection of malaria with earth-cutting. Explanations of a far-fetched character, into which I shall not enter, have been offered, but so far as Hongkong is concerned the following is the probable explanation of what until recently was very mysterious. Let us consider the case of a new building being erected at the Peak, in a part of the Peak where in ordinary times malaria is unknown. This absence of fever is not entirely due to the absence of the anophelae mosquitoes, for they breed in the ravines at the Peak as well as elsewhere. But in ordinary circumstances the locality is peopled by Europeans, or Chinese who have been long associated with Europeans, and who, when they have previously suffered from malaria, have had their blood cleared of the parasite by the use of quinine. The conditions, in fact, are pretty much what they are in many parts of England, where anophelae are present and formerly worked havoc among the population. James I. of England and Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, both died of malarial fever. But in England drainage has reduced the number of mosquitoes, and the malarious part of the population has been saturated with quinine, until as the years have passed fewer and fewer anophelae have been infected, most of those that exist are harmless, and malaria is nearly extinct. But the building of a house in such a Peak district as I have supposed introduces an entirely new factor. The first public indication of the new scheme is the erection of a big matted shed, and the importation of a crowd of Chinese coolies, who spend the night as well as the day in the hitherto non-malarious district. I have not had occasion to mention that the crescentic mosquito-infecting form of the parasite malaria is extremely resistant, and persists in the blood of a person who has suffered from a malaria long periods after all traces of fever have disappeared. There are thousands of people walking the streets of Hongkong to-day showing no symptoms of malaria, yet infective to mosquitoes through the crescent in their blood. In any crowd of coolies, therefore, it is almost a foregone conclusion that some of them are malaria-infected. Our hitherto harmless Peak anophelae feed on them, ingest the parasite, and become themselves infective. So it comes about that a few weeks after the commencement of earth-cutting for the new building cases of fever begin to show themselves in the houses in the neighbourhood, especially among the children who are most susceptible to malaria, and such cases continue to occur throughout the operations, and for a short time after. Then the gaug of coolies disappear from the locality, the residents quinine themselves and their servants who may have suffered, and the infected mosquitoes die out, and conditions return to their normal. The earth-cutting, sir, had nothing to do with the fever: it was a mere accident of the situation. The recent severe epidemic of malaria in the region surrounding Macdonnell Road, I attribute to no other cause than this. Anophelae, and such breeding in these ravines in the past in swarms, as they still are where measures against them are not being adopted; but the extensive building operations above Macdonnell Road, with the crowds of Chinese coolies introduced, have made them now infective mosquitoes. The building operations must go on; the crowds of coolies are essential; the remedy is, destroy the mosquitoes—and this can be done. I have urged that in addition to the ravines and the waterpots throughout the district being dealt with, there should be a general fumigation of all basements, bedrooms, servants' quarters, &c., in this locality with chlorine gas in course of the winter, for the destruction of adult insects, which tend to hibernation in such places. It is a mistake to suppose the mosquito the creature of a day. It lives for months, and there is a modified hibernation, fertilised females living in a quiescent state throughout the winter, ready to lay their eggs in the early spring.

And now let me invite your attention to the practical demonstration I have proposed. Under the microscope you will find specimens of the parasites of malaria, of *halteridium* in the blood of a pigeon, of the blood-worm, *Filaria sanguinis hominis*, and of the important distinguishing features of the two great mosquito groups. Dr. Hunter and Dr. Peares have kindly promised to stand by the microscope table for reference if anything should not be clear. A touch on a slide is sufficient to put a high-power microscope out of focus. And I shall be glad if anyone who fails to see what is said to be so simple will at once direct attention to it, that the matter may be rectified by one of these gentlemen or myself. On the second table I have placed pictures and photographs illustrating much of what I have been saying, and showing one or two of the workers in this field of science whose names I have mentioned. I also submit for your inspection a few of the works on malaria and mosquitoes, both more



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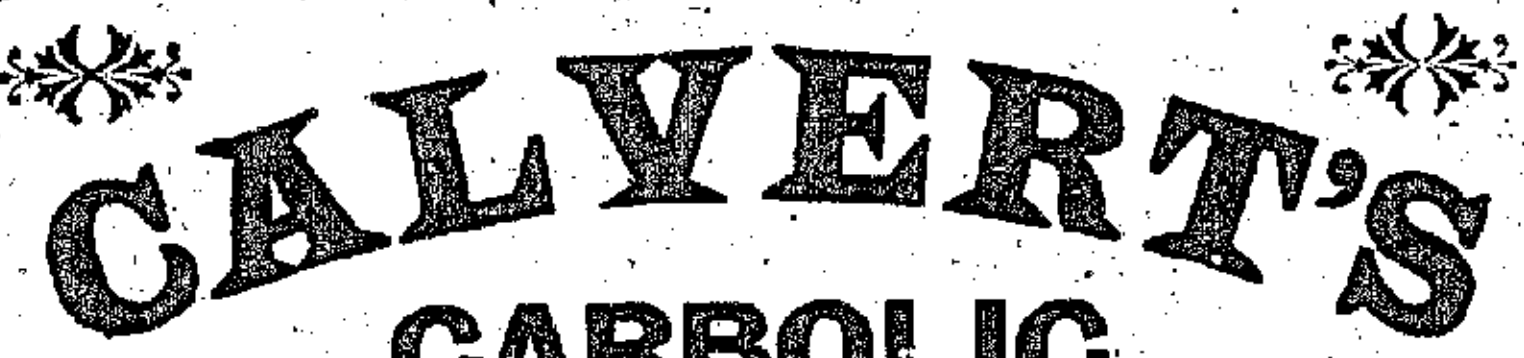
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[307-1]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The Office and Sales Rooms of the Under- signed have been REMOVED to No. 8, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL, Corner of Ice House Street.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1902. [3358]

FOR SALE.
PIANO ("FLEYEL").
Apply to—
HADDINGTON HOUSE,
Kennedy Road.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3357]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong 3rd October, 1900. [64]

GERMAN (S.S.) "PEIYANG."
ANY CLAIMS or BILLS against the above Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 31st DECEMBER, 1902, or they will not be recognised.

EAST ASIA TRADING CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [3-57]

QUAN WAH & CO.,
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Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.
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and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. USE

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[2727-1]

(Continued on page 7)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Dec. 15, J. H. LUMMERS, American ship, 900, O. Johnson, Port Townsend 22nd Sept. Lumber.—ORDER.
Dec. 15, ROMILLA MARU, Japanese str., 2,399, E. P. Bishop, Manila 13th Dec., General.—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Dec. 15, VINDOBONA, Austrian str., 2,689, B. Cabot, Kobe and Moji 11th Dec., General.—SANDER, WIELER & CO.
Dec. 15, YOHOW, British str., 1,303, J. H. Brown, Hongkong 10th Dec., Groundauts.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Dec. 16, CANTON, British str., 2,105, C. F. Lockstone, London 1st Nov., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Dec. 16, Hsien-Ho, Chinese str., 1,032, Crawford, Shanghai 12th December, General.—CHINESE.
Dec. 16, KUMSANG, British str., 2,073, E. J. Haller, Singapore 9th December, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Dec. 16, MONKOT, German str., 859, G. Gotsche, Bangkok 8th Dec., Rice.—MELCHERS & CO.
Dec. 16, SAPHIR, Norwegian str., from Canton.
Dec. 16, SELUN, Norwegian str., 365, O. W. Sunding, Chinkiang 10th Dec., Groundauts and Oil.—E. A. TRADING CO.
Dec. 16, SISHAN, British str., 815, A. Jones, Swatow 15th Dec.—BRADLEY & CO.
Dec. 16, TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 3,800, J. W. Wals, Singapore 1st Dec., General.—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Dec. 16, Tys, Norwegian str., 1,417, D. L. Danielson, Hongkong 14th December, Coal.—NORWEGIAN CONSUL.
Dec. 16, WOSUNG, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
15th December.
Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Capri, Italian str., for Singapore.
Chelydra, British str., for Singapore.
Dagmar, Norwegian str., for Hilo.
Hakon, British str., for Pakhoi.
Hakon, British str., for Swatow.
Kishin Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Mavang, British str., for Sandakan.
Solan, Norwegian str., for Canton.
Solan, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
Taurus, Norwegian str., for Moji.
Yochow, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

16th December.
ALCINOUS, British str., for Liverpool.
ARIAKI MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
CAPRI, Italian str., for Bombay.
CHERYDRA, British str., for Singapore.
DAGMAR, Norwegian str., for Hilo.
DEV-WONGSE, German str., for Bangkok.
HAIZAN, British str., for Coast Ports.
HAKOI French str., for Hilo.
JACOB DIERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Canton.
KISHIN MARU, Japanese str., for Seattle.
MATSUO, British str., for Sandakan.
KOKU MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
LAKS, French str., for Shanghai.
TAURUS, Norwegian str., for Moji.
Yochow, British str., for Canton.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER.

Nov. 26, Dutch str., *Prinses Amelia*, Potjer.
Nov. 26, from Batavia for Amsterdam.
Nov. 26, British str., *Queen Olga*, Harris.
Nov. 26, from Samarang for Delaware Breakwater.
Nov. 26, British str., *Nurani*, from Singapore for Calcutta.
Nov. 26, Dutch str., *Caroline*, from the West.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

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NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SANDAKAN.
THE Company's Steamship

"SANDAKAN."
Captain Schuur, will be ready to load for the above port THIS MORNING, the 17th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [336]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOUN & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1902. [3296]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports.)
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This Steamer has Capital Accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [3309]

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Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
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For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 15th December, 1902. [3349]

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

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3,889 Tons, Captain E. P. Bishop, will be despatched for MANILA on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at NOON.

To be followed by the "ROSETTA MARU," on or about the 24th instant.

Magnificent Accommodation, Comfortable Cabins, Excellent Table, Unrivalled Speed, Electric Light, Doctor and Stewards on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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Princes Buildings, Lee House Street.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [16]

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Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

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"CROYDON" ... About 27th Dec. 1902.

"MOGUL" ... 6th Jan.

"HINDUSTAN" ... 15th Jan.

"SHIMOSA" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1902. [711]

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AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"CHINGTU" leaves on 25th December.

"TAIYUAN" ... 24th January.

"SIAM" ... 16th February.

"CHANGSHA" ... 7th March.

Superior accommodation amidships. Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons on board.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1902 [1981]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON SINGAPORE BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1902, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"TONKIN," Captain Schmitt, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the *de la Croix*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 10th January, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 28th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1902. [2]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DELTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, NOR THE OWNERS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE for any DELT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

DAYLIGHT, British 4-m. barque, James Reads.—Standard Oil Co.

EVIE J. RAY, American barque, F. Carson.—Sander, Wier & Co.

LETHAIS, Italian barque, A. M. Schifano.—Order.

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Russian Steamship

"KOREA."
Captain Peraltz, will be ready to load here on or about the 15th December, for the above ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [3174]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SADO MARU ... MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

YAWATA MARU ... NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

SHINANO MARU ... VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, U.S.A., via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA.

KUMANO MARU ... SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

SANUKI MARU ... KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU ... BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First Floor, Canton Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager. [9]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer.

TACOMA ... A. Dixon ... 2,811 ... December 17th

TEENONT ... T. W. Garlick ... 9,906 ... December 30th

OLYMPIA ... J. Trunbridge ... 2,837 ... January 17th

Steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [7]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

STEAMSHIP

"INDRASAMHA" ... 5,197 ... R. P. Craven ... December 20, 1902

"INDRAVELLI" ... 4,899 ... W. C. Craven ... January 14, 1903

"INDRAPURA" ... 4,899 ... A. E. Hollingsworth ... February 14, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [114]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP

RUBI ... 2,540 ... R. W. Almond ... Manila Direct ... 17th Dec., at Noon

DIAMANTE ... 1,880 ... A. H. Nodley ... Do ... 20th Dec., at Noon

ZAFIRO ... 2,540 ... B. Rodger ... Do ... 24th Dec., at Noon

PERLA ... 1,880 ... J. McGinty ... Do ... 24th Dec., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [2981]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS

TAMUL VIA SWATOW ... "DAIJIN MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st December

TAMUL VIA SWATOW ... "DAIGI MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th December

POOCHOW, VIA SWATOW ... "ANPING MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 17th December

ANPING, VIA SWATOW ... "MAIDZURU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 24th December

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [15]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM Navigation Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from CALCUTTA for OCEAN PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAMERS

YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea) ... CANTON ... 10 A.M. 17th Dec. ... Freight or Passage.

SHANGHAI ... BALLARAT ... About 19th Dec. ... Freight or Passage.

LONDON, &c. ... BENGAL ... Noon, 20th Dec. ... See Special Advertisement.

MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP ... MALACCA ... Noon, 24th Dec. ... Freight or Passage.

PASSENGER SEASON 1903.

For MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct ... MALTA ... 6,064 Tons ... 28th March.

Without Transhipment ... For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1902. [1]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 17th Dec.

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,382 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 31st Dec. 1902

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb.

R.M.S. "TAKATAR" ... 4,425 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar.

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,382 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 1st April

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 22nd April

R.M.S. "TAKATAR" ... 4,425 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 6th May

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 13th May

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,382 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 27th May

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TAKATAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent from THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the above, for which post Applications should be sent in to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1902.

B. A. CLARKE,
Chairman.
Shanghai, 4th December, 1902. [3317]

WANTED.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS in a healthy, nicely situated house. Kowloon preferred.

Apply by letter to—
Box 165,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [3257]

WANTED.

A FOUR-TO-SIX ROOMED HOUSE for residence at Kowloon, at once or later.

Apply to—
INSPECTION NORDD. LLOYD,
3, Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [3229]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN ASSISTANT experienced in Shipping and General Office Work. State Salary.

Apply by letter to—
No. 101,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3215]

WANTED.

A JUNIOR PORTUGUESE CLERK for General Office Work. Must possess intelligence and good handwriting.

Apply by letter to—
C. B. A.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [3216]

THE BEST THE OLDEST THE CHEAPEST BELT IN THE WORLD

IS

GANDY'S



"THE GANDY BELT," ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENTS:
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.
HONGKONG.
119-1

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES;
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
"ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS."



This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain chemicals in any form.

The Beer is bottled after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

Sole Agents:

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [2011]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kossan, Robert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a short time, often a few days, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually suspending infection, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is for the relief of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, rheumatism, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system, and the relief of the blood, and throughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is for the relief of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, rheumatism, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the system, and the relief of the blood, and throughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Druggists in England and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word "Therapion" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's House of Commons, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [181]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

R. B.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1901. [3084]

L. J. REMEDIOS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP DEALER.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [3199]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KONIG ALBERT."

OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence

delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M.,

To-day, the 11th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after 18th December, will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on THURSDAY, the 18th December,

at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd

December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [3]

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRASAMBAH"

FROM PORTLAND (OK), YOKOHAMA,

KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamship having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take

immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk

and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1902. [14]

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OOPACK"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being

discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., in both cases it

will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be

ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on

and after the 14th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice

has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 20th inst.

will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods

must be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined at 11 A.M. on the 22nd inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1902. [2402]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TYDEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being

discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., in both cases it

will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be

ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on

and after the 15th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice

has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 22nd inst.

will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods

must be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined at 11 A.M. on the 22nd inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902. [11]

TRUE HAIR GROWER

When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hair grower. My hair grew in about 60 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvelous preparation. To introduce it I will send you a trial box in sealed plain paper for only 4 stamps. Try it, as I did, and convince yourself. Address: JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

WHY COUGH? WHY COUGH? WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES KEATING'S LOZENGES KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGE will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF. GIVE INSTANT RELIEF. GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the only valued remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists. [2477]

PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager, 30, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [3333]

(Continued from page 5.)

elementary and more abstract, for the information of those who may wish to go into the question more fully. Some of them are in stock locally. On the third table will be found specimens of the mosquito in all its stages, pinned specimens, loose specimens, and living specimens. All the living specimens are safely muzzled. My chief aim in arranging this part of my demonstration has been to facilitate comparison between anopheles and culex, and to enable you to train the eye to recognize them either in the larval stage or in the adult stage. The individual names are of no importance from the present point of view, and they are not labelled in detail.

I may mention in passing that the two genera prevail in Hongkong in very unequal proportions, fortunately from the point of view of malaria. That I might determine their relative prevalence, I examined during the twelve months, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901, 13,390 mosquitoes, supplied to me in weekly instalments from all parts of the island and the New Territory through the kindness of the police, and I found that 1,189, i.e. 8.9 per cent., were anopheles of 5 species, and 30,221, i.e. 98.3 per cent., were culex of 12 species. Of the three species of anopheles, *Anopheles sinensis* is a widely distributed form. It breeds on the low levels and among the rice fields. The other two, *Anopheles Maculatus* and *Anopheles Minimus*, were named and described from specimens which I sent to the British Museum through Dr. Rees of the London Tropical School. They have not thus far been found elsewhere than in Hongkong. They breed in the ravines all over the Colony, and the water is fit for any case prepared from running freely. In most exhibitions you are particularly requested not to touch. In this demonstration you are invited to touch and handle everything. The flasks and cubes of mosquitoes and larvae are arranged in pairs, one containing culex and the other anopheles, for examination side by side. The males in both genera are readily distinguished by the abundantly feathered condition of the palps and antennae. With the exception of probably only *Stegomyia*, of which I spoke in reference to yellow fever, all male mosquitoes are vegeta in their habits.

The lecturer, who was much applauded when he concluded, was succeeded on the platform by H.E. THE GOVERNOR, who said that whilst some of the gentlemen present, especially the officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, were making up their minds to say something, he proposed to make a few observations on what he thought was the most interesting lecture delivered in Hongkong for a number of years. The question of the influence of the anopheles mosquito in spreading malaria was a most important one, and there was nothing in the life history of the mosquito, anopheles and culex, that had not been clearly expounded by Dr. Thomson, in fact so clearly that history had been detailed that there was not a mosquito in the Colony but would be usefully in his hand that night. (Laughter.) The question, however, was not solely the connection existing between the mosquito and malaria, but whether the mosquito was the sole means of propagating the disease. That that charge could be laid against the mosquito did not seem probable from the experience of the troops occupying the Sanatorium at the Peak two years ago. Malaria fever attacked them, and so badly that they had to be removed to the barracks on the lower levels. Dr. Young, an officer of the Indian Medical Staff, who was here at the time of the North China Expedition, and who, like Dr. Thomson, was an enthusiast in the investigation of this most interesting question, made an examination of the surroundings of the Sanatorium, and found them to be swarming with mosquitoes. He found that the anopheles mosquito was present everywhere, and it was proposed that something should be done to get rid of the insect. The steps recommended were taken, and 200 to 250 Indian troops were sent up by Major-General Gaseigne. These men were engaged for months in cutting down brushwood, draining nullahs, and doing everything that science could devise for the purpose of ridding the locality of mosquitoes. The curious thing was that these Indian troops, who were exposed to all the ravages of the mosquitoes at night, for they were camped there, did not suffer at all. When the operations were finished the white troops were again sent up to the Sanatorium and no disease was to be found there, but when part of the King's Own Regiment took up occupation of the Sanatorium such a great amount of malaria fever declared itself that the men had to be withdrawn. Dealing with the New Territory, where they had had large experience of malaria fever, and where a number of men had been lost during the building of the new Police Stations. His Excellency said that at Sal Kun the question of the station was delayed for a long time because of the number of coolies that were down with the disease; six of whom and one contractor had died. According to the theory propounded by Dr. Thomson, the mosquitoes must have become infected from the coolies, and in turn should have infected the healthy men who afterwards inhabited the station. But they did not, and there the matter remained. After dealing with the means adopted for the fighting of malaria in the New Territory, consisting chiefly in the proper use of prophylactics, which were attended with beneficial results, His Excellency concluded by saying that in all such theories he was sure that always the same fact that could not be got over and he was by no means sure there were not other agencies besides the anopheles mosquito for the propagation of malaria fever. (Applause.)

Following Colonel Brown, R.E., who spoke of his observations with regard to the Sanatorium, Dr. ATKINSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer, said they had listened with much attention to the able and clear way in which Dr. Thomson in his paper had traced the connection between malaria and mosquitoes. It was generally held now in the profession that malaria fever was a contagious disease, and that the contagious was transmitted to man by the bite of an infected anopheles; indeed a saying of Dr. Manson, a great authority, was, "no anopheles, no malaria." The speaker believed the time would soon come when those suffering from this disease would have to be isolated, that was to say, be treated in the same way as we would a person suffering from smallpox. This method of isolating those suffering from that form of malarial fever, in which crescents were formed in the blood, would, he thought, prove more efficacious than attempting to rid a place like this of mosquitoes. There were so many coves in the hillsides of a place like this, Hongkong, where standing water could collect and where anopheles bred, that he feared it would be a matter of impossibility to exterminate them. Dr. Thomson's remarks concerning the likelihood of yellow fever breaking out here as the result of the establishment of this New Steamship Company were in his opinion of too alarmist a nature, and he thought he was correct in stating that yellow fever is not endemic beyond ten degrees north

or south of the equator. This being so, even if yellow fever were introduced, it would not secure a foothold here. There were one or two plastic points which might prove of interest, one being that he found last year in certain experiments which he conducted that *Joyce's* fluid was one of the most effective larvicides, out of 100 to 150 gallons of water containing larvae killed them all within five minutes. Therefore if residents would use that *Joyce's* fluid was added, say daily, in these proportions to any collections of standing water on their premises, much would be done in the way of destroying these insects. Another was that by burning the unexpanded heads of certain species of *Chrysanthemum* mosquitoes could be destroyed. In Italy there was a powder sold under the name of *zanzolin*, which consisted of the powdered unexpanded flowers of *chrysanthemum* with the addition of valerian root, the fumes given off by burning this powder were used in destroying mosquitoes inside houses. As he was cultivating *chrysanthemum* on a large scale, and they grew well here, it was very probable that the *zanzolin* lace itself will produce that which will rid it of the mosquitoes which infest it. These few practical points, concluded Dr. Atkinson, he had mentioned as he deemed them worthy of interest.

A NEW MAGAZINE (Published Quarterly).

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

CONTAINING articles of Special Interest.

Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the People, Customs, &c. of the Far East.

Price \$1.50.

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1902.

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TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.

A B C Code, 4th Edition

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Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 21st June 1901. [121]

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Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [122]

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WATERS. Ice, Drinks, Ice Cream, Ice

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Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone 374.

F. P. DANENBERG, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [2458]

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FOR

1902.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work the following facts are submitted for consideration—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Mathews' English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000 whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be of invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

4 Vols. IMPERIAL QUARTO, PRICE \$20.

A

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Parcel Mails for Europe, &c., by *s.s. Bengal*, will close at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 19th inst. The *Guinea*, with the American Mail, left Shanghai on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 8 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Baltic*, with the English Mail of the 21st November, left Singapore on Sunday, the 14th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 20th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th October.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Canton	Hongkong	Wednesday, 17th, 7.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Canton	Wednesday, 17th, 9.00 a.m.
Hongkong	Shanghai	Wednesday, 17th, 9.00 a.m.
Karatsu	Hongkong	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 a.m.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma	Tacoma	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 a.m.
Manila	Batavia	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 a.m.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
Macao	Hongkong	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lightning	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Yokohama	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Namata	Wootung	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Chongqing	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Shanghai	C. Diederichsen	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Hongkong	Fushan	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Canton	Hunan	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m.
Chetoo and Chinwantao		Thursday, 18th, 4.00 p.m.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Leasehold Property, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, 3 p.m.

Janet Waldorf Co., Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sale, Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Houghton, 11 a.m.

Sale, Curios, &c., Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, 2.15 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	16th December.
Telegraphic Transfer	1.74
Bank Bills, on demand	1.74
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.74
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1.74
Credit, at 4 months sight	1.74
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1.74
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.00
Credit, at 4 months sight	2.04
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	1.63
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	39
Credit, 60 days sight	38
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.19
Bank, on demand	1.19
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.19
Bank, on demand	1.19
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	2.14
Private, 30 days sight	2.14
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	2.14 p.m.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	4 p.m. disc.
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	5 p.m. disc.
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	9.61
ON HAMBURG.	
On demand	1.14 p.m.
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	1 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	6.31
VERIFIERS, Bank's Buying Rate	112.46
10 LEAF, 100 fine per tal.	85.50
8 SILVER, per oz.	22

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—	Allowed not to 1 catty.
Malwa New	\$101 to \$1030 per picul
Malwa Old	\$1040 to \$1070
Malwa Older	\$1080 to \$1100
P. F. per wrapped	to
Persian fine quality	750 to
Persian extra fine	to
Patna New	\$990 to
Patna Old	\$1000 to
Bombay New	\$985 to
Bombay Old	to

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & O. steamer *Guinea* left Shanghai for this port on the 14th inst., at 8 p.m., and is due here to-day, at daylight.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. steamer *Baltic* left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., at noon, and is due here on the 20th inst., at about 6 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The Imperial German mail steamer *Bayern* left Kobe, via Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 14th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinzess Irene* left Colombo on the 13th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 24th inst.

THE C.P.R. steamer Empress of China left Vancouver on the 1st inst., p.m., for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The H.A.L. steamer *Silesia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The "Shire" Line *Merionethshire* left Singapore on the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., and is expected here on or about to-morrow.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Hyades* arrived at Mureau on the 23rd ult.

The N.P. steamer *Victoria* arrived at Yokohama on the 12th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athena* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 10th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The "Barber" Line steamer *Albatross* left New York on the 1st Oct. for Hongkong, China and Japan.

The Barber Line steamer *Shimo-a* left New York on the 26th Oct. for Hongkong.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athena* left Vancouver on the 18th ult., a.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Pleides* left Victoria, B.C., for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 4th inst.

The N.P. steamer *Olympia* left Victoria, B.C., for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 8th inst.

The P. & A. steamer *Indravelli* left Portland (Or.) for this port via Japan on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 10th prox.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
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Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 14, Des Voeux Road.

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Three minutes' walk from the Steamer Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch from the City of Victoria.
A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very comfortable Board and Residence—
By the day, From \$5 to \$7.00
" month " " \$85 to \$110.00
" for Married Couple, \$180.00
Everything of the Best.
Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.
Billiards (Thurston Match Table).
Most perfect culinary arrangements.
Food both in European and Eastern styles.
H. RUTTONJEE, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1901. [3159]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. *Hongshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[3165]

HOTEL INTERNACIONAL.
THE CHEAPEST HOTEL in Macao
Beautifully situated in Praya Grande next to Government House.
Telephone Address: "Internacional."
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [2651]

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEN CANTON.
BRITISH CONCESSION.
GOOD Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.
Canton, 1st October, 1901. [4183]

WINCHESTER CARABINES
12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.
ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
14, DES VOEUX ROAD. [2746]

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 88SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1902. [1152]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
Known as No. 6, Upper Mosque Terrace, Victoria, Hongkong.

To be sold by Order of the Mortgagees in
ONE LOT
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
the 17th December, 1902, at 3 p.m., at his Auction Room, Duddell Street, by
MR. GEO. P. LAMMETT, Auctioneer.

THE Property consists of the pieces of Ground registered in the Land Office as Subsection 1 of Section A of Island Lot No. 585 and Subsection 1 of Section B of Island Lot No. 604 respectively, with the Buildings thereon known as No. 6, Upper Mosque Terrace. The Property is held from the Crown for the residue of the terms of 99 years and 399 years granted by two Crown Leases both dated the 14th day of December, 1859.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
EWENS & HARTSON, Solicitors; or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMETT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1902. [3318]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Public Auctioneer, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 18th December, 1902, commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp, at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE SILKS AND CURIOS, Comprising—
VERY FINE SILK TEMPLE BROCADES, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, KIMONOS, CUSHIONS and BEDCOVERS, &c. &c.;
SELECTED CUT VELVET PICTURES from the Celebrated "Nishimura" BROSSES and PURCHASERS of various makes, FINE IVORY FANS, &c. &c.
On view from Wednesday, the 17th inst. TERMS—Cash on delivery.
Catalogues will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMMETT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1902. [3339]

PUBLIC AUCTION
FINE ART BRONZES, LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, FINE ART BRONZE GROUPS, STATUETTES, PLACQUES, VASES, &c., ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FANCY MIRRORS, CLOCKS, DRESSES, BISCUIT WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, LAKE FANS, and a Large Assortment of FANCY and LEATHER GOODS.
Also
Three SINGER'S TREASURY SEWING MACHINES (NEW).
And
A FEW VERY FINE GOLD WATCHES (from one of the best London makers) to be sold without reserve.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMETT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1902. [3359]

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Accounts in connection with the above must be presented to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 5 p.m.
J. R. M. SMITH, Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [3251]

CHRISTMAS 1902.
THE undersigned are now prepared to supply
CHRISTMAS CAKES of the best quality, weighing from 1 lb. to 15 lbs., and also MINCE PIES, ASSORTED CAKES, &c. &c.
D. NOWROJEE & SON, Hongkong Bakery, 51, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1902. [3300]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.
HAVING Just Received a New Consignment of FRESH AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER, the Company is now prepared to supply Customers as before. Price—90 Cents per lb.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [3183]

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.
TO CONTRACTORS.
THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, Singapore, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Construction or Completion of a NEW GRAVING DOCK at Keppel Harbour in Singapore, of the following dimensions, viz.:—
Length... 400 feet.
Width at entrance, at sill level... 56 " Depth on sill below H.W.O.S.T. 20 " as shown in the Drawings and described in the Specification.
Specification and Plans of the proposed Dock may be seen at the Offices of the Company in Singapore.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Tenders shall be for a cost payable in Singapore, in Singapore currency.
Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 28th day of February, 1903.
By Order of the Directors,
W. C. NIVEN, Secretary.
The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited.
Singapore, 21st November, 1902. [3278]

SCIENTIFIC.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [2525]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk



Guaranteed Full Cream.



Largest Sale in the World.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES.

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$19.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES: pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavoured once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

INSURANCES
AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [118]

"L'URBAINE"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD. (Established 1883).
THE Undersigned, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.
P. LEMAITRE & CO.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [173]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE
The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [28]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.
FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

NOVELTY!
CHARMING XMAS AND NEW YEAR POST CARDS
FOR SALE at GRACA & CO.'s Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamp Depot at HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [2765]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.
CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI. A.I., A.D.C., Scott's and Engineering Codes Used.
DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 " Width of Entrance on Top... 63 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 261 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 350 " Width of Entrance on Top... 63 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 261 "

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.
The COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, Fitted with POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT NOTICE.
1834

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS.
HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [2794]

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT
For your wife and family is a NEW YORK LIFE 20TH CENTURY POLICY which will remove all danger of want or worry from their future.
Apply at—
18, BANK BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1902. [3258]

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THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS.
HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

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SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [2794]



SHIPPERS
Cutler Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONG KONG.

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